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21st February 1862.

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The Manager ventures to hope that his Friends will accord him that aid so liberally bestowed in former years when lessee of this Theatre. He further begs to remind them, that his utmost endeavours have been exerted to meet their wishes in making the establishment respectable; and sincerely trusts they will not be deaf to his appeal, now that he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty.

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MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind Customers and the public generally, that they have just arrived per Ships *Lady Octavia*, *Seafield*, *Cleadon* and *Rachel*, per Ships supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Superior Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.
ALSO.
Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable Lamps, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.
The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.
ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Tea & Coffee Percolators.

THE Hydrostatic percolator will produce instantaneously from 1 Pint to 100 Gallons of Tea and Coffee, of unrivalled aroma and brightness, with a saving of 50 per cent. Universally adopted in France since its immense success at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, where it was awarded the Medal by the international Jury. As used already by upwards of 85,000 Families, and at the House of Commons; the Clubs (Reform Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc) The Crystal Palace, South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, Cremorne, the St. James's, etc. And most of the large Establishments in the United Kingdom.
HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay—have just opened out a number of these highly esteemed, and useful Articles. Drawings and Testimonials will be sent any where throughout India upon receipt of a stamped envelope addressed.
IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.
The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee hence *no waste* and the *enormous saving*.
Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of tea and coffee to a numerous circle of friends: but with two hydrostatic percolators on the table, one for tea, the other for coffee, it is a pleasure, as the percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion every seven minutes, and all the cups of coffee and tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic and bright.
Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *hydrostatic percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *breakfast* or *tea table*.
Prices from Rs. 10 each upwards in block tin white Metal and Electro-Silver; of sizes and designs, to hold from one Pint to four Quarts, and more.
The Hydrostatic Percolator gives the best results when applied to making infusions of vegetable substances, such as Chamomile, Orange Peel, Calumba, Cascarilla, Casparia, Gentian, Hops, Rhubarb, Senna, Valerian, Horse-Radish, Buchu, Cloves, Cinchona, Digitalis, Kramerica, Quassia, Roses, Serpentaria, &c.
N. B.—The Hydrostatic Percolator for making liquid extracts of other substances, such as Dye Woods, Malt, Beet Root, and Hops, &c. are designed and constructed to order.
HERBERT & Co.
Whole sale and General Importers,
Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to
LAWRENCE & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT WANTED. Persons desirous of applying for the above are requested to send in to me their testimonials. None need apply who are not thoroughly experienced in Railway work. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
By order
J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 11th February 1862.

BAND MASTER.

WANTED a situation as BAND MASTER by Mr. F. M. WOTZEL, of the late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, letters to be addressed to the care of Mr. SEMLER, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MESSMAN for the Mess of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Security required Rupees 2,000, satisfactory testimonials and references also required. For Terms, apply to the President, Mess Committee, Colaba.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of long experience wishes for the command of a Country Ship or will take a chief officer's berth. Good Testimonials, Address "C. F. G.," No. 9, Forbes Street.

WANTED.

A NEUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just received.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With various Tables and Information. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.
ADCOCK'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With Tables, Treatises, &c. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TEAK TIMBER FOR SALE.

A FEW LOGS, of large and small girth, with close grain and well seasoned, recently imported from Sudasewgur. Apply to
No. 2, Bell Lane. C. B. KNIPE.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.
Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to
RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.
Old Theatre, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Baboola Tank Road, Commission Agents.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

A NEW SOCIABLE, built to order for the present owner but has not yet been used,

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 21st February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight..	2s. 015/16d.to2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ..	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Bank Notes	Do. do. ..	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	24 do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	16½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	14,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Union Press and Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Boubay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 850 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co..	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh. (Prem. noun.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 740 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Thomas Mill Company...	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Bombay United Spinning Company....	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
	4,500	.....	Nominal

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	88½
" Loan 1842-43	88½
" Loan 1854-55	100½
Now Five Per Cent. Loan	100½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s.	0d.	£3 2s. 6d.
(Seeds)	£2	7s.	6d.	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£2	17s.	6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
(Seeds).....	£2	12s.	6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
To China.....	no offers.			
To Clyde.....	no offers.			

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

	Per candy Noms.
COTTON at Colaba :	
Old Broach, and Surat, ...	Rs. 170 to 175
Dholleras, ...	" 170 to 175
Oomrawutee	" 174 to 175
Compta, ...	" 235 to 236
Dharwar Sawginned	" 190 to 192
New Broach, and Nuggur	" 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 193 to 197
Dholleah ..... Do.	" 181 to 182
Oomrawutee ..... (March and April).....	" 179 to 180
Veravole ..... Do.	" 168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned ..... May	" 230 to 237

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish ..... at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... " 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 24 to 25
" " ..... " 33 to 34

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.		
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	"	
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"	
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"	
" On demand	1s. 11⅝d.	"	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1 per cent. on amounts withdrawn
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1 per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1 per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, wi hout charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, 1 per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, payable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 1s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On realising Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. " 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 19th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 39, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,999.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, in the following manner, with three months' notice :—
Repayble in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
Bills, drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, 4 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAUORE KERRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £500,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.
The bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..	2s. 0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.	
" On demand	1s. 11⅝d.	
On Scotland	1s. 11⅝d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅝d.	

The London Agency will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specifically the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon, on the following terms :—
On returning Government Securities and Bank or Company shares out of safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares in England, which might reach them too late for the first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, if so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, or otherwise furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names to be in full,)* and the night at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACQUILLOCH,
Bombay, 12th January 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 20	War Spirit	Luckes.....	Sunderland 18 Sept
	Maha Rance	Carr	Liverpool 3 Nov.
	Monarchine	Mather	London 25 Sept.
	Scindian (s).....	Beyts	Kurrachee 14 Feb.
	Telegraph (s)	Kidder.....	Surat 19 Feb.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Maha Rance*, from Liverpool —On the 8th of February spoke the ships *Tigor* and *James Russell*, from Liverpool, bound to Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *War Spirit*, from Sunderland.—Mrs. Luckes, and two children.
Per ship *Monarchine*, from London.—Mrs Mather: Captain and Mrs. Cowper, 8th Regt.; Ensign Turner, 79th Highlanders; Conductor Shore, of the Ordnance Department; Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Shore.
Per steamer *Scindian*, from Kurrachee.—One native.
Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. Camoin; Mr. Rebello; two Second class and 150 natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Protector*, J. Clarke, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sebastopol*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Moulmein.
Stree Rajah Rajaswarry.—1,528 pieces Woods.
From Galle.
Rock City.—Cargo Ballast.
From Calcutta.
Nasey.—2,394 bags Rice, 2294 bags Sugar, 340 bales Gunnies, 40 bazs Cardamoms, 3 packages Piece Goods, 1 case Music Cards, 3 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 20th February 1862.
For London.

Vernon.—570 bags Linseed, 288 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 2 boxes Sundries, Pochiepe Framjee and Co.; 720 bags Linseed, 1,080 cwt., Lalljee Nanjee; 691 bags Nux-Vomica, 345½ cwt., Mohunjee Narrunjee.
Seafield.—150 packages Coffee, 187½ cwt., Baanjee Nuray : 300 packages Surees Seed, 450 cwt., Eeen Perosaw; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Agricola.—50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Manock Pandoorung; 50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; Loose E. Teeth, 6 cwt. 1 qr 7 lbs., Bhanjee Vullybhoy; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga.
Minerva.—30 packages Coffee, 37½ cwt., 226 cases Dry Ginger, 272 cwt., Vithuldass Gooculdass.
Gibson Craig.—706 pieces E. Teeth, 54 cwt. 6 lbs., 1 piece E. Teeth, 24 lbs., Fernandes.
Caroline Agnes.—31 bundles Ganja, 35½ I. maunds, F. Chambers; 64 pieces E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs., Munore Hurruckchund.

For Liverpool.

Black Eagle.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 52 bags Linseed, 78 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Dyallidass Bukhanall.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—300 bales Cotton 700 cwt., Samjee Heeraz and Co.; Loose Bones, 200 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.
Natalia.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Jairam Hemraz : 3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass.
Tudor.—400 bales Cotton, 1 400 cw., Nuss-rwanjee Merwanjee : 31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Khatsey Pestonjee : 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hurrithoy and Co.
Rubin.—50 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.
Egeria.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 2 cases Diamond Hides, 22 numbers, 590 bales Cotton, 1 750 cwt., Coupland and Co.
Herald.—1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dewji Currin.
Tamerlane.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Mornington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hurrunze ; 50 bales Wool, 165½ cwt., Jacob Savoo and Co.
Thornhill.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.
Morino.—48 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass ; 1 bale Cotton, 3¼ cwt., Gooculdass Hirjee.
Gertrude.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.
Feronia.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Hirjee Bhimjy ; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.
Sebastopol.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.
Recorder.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sausoon Moosy : 150 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubib.
Early Dawn.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Nursy Gopalljee.
Crescent City.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Heraz and Co.
Cara Wheeler.—205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Woomeray Veiljee.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—8 cases Country Bees Wax, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., A. Jordon : 37 packages Cubanum, 39¼ wt., 20 packages Cloves, 22 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., 10 packages Senna Leaves, 17 cwt., 13 packages Hingda, 15½ cwt., Hajee Sedic Woomer.

For Calcutta.

Shah Jan.—260 packages Cloves, 304 cwt., 16 packages Sundries, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY,

459 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
394 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Forbes ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 6 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chemaub, 2 (paddle), Walton..... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Hitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands
295 Curaçoa, (flat) Shalmer ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay. (in dock
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
374 Ethersey, (flat), Melanon ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (screw ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1459 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Fenson ... ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolsaug, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Brewster, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
523 Indus, 21, Simmonds ... ... Scuba.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (lat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (lat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
147 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Bombay.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
415 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kaireesee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Ianton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neat ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pluto, (screw), White... ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Fouleston ... ... England.
208 Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (origantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf.
795 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1098 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

358 Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 18)
501 Caroline Agnes, Downstone—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
853 Clason, Feuile—Martin, Young & Co.
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Barstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
829 Minerva, Merry mann—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
749 Hamilton, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
823 Rob Roy, Bridie.
629 Scansoi, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
848 Victoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Pestonjee Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1091 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Boscheverth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
832 Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.
519 Early Dawn, Ewin—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Feb. 14)
799 Gleadower, Hughes. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1193 Herald, Scarnille—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
809 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, F. Pattman & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1334 Mindora, W. Fletcher & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
643 Morning Star, Nicol—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1149 Morning Star, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
845 Mornington, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
962 Nassick, Hamilton—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
Natalia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dunsabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. Feb 20)
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1059 Thorohill—Pestonjee Pardoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587 Colonist, Gibson — Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1200 Liberator, Rowett—Leggatt & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

342 Bengali, E. Rosse. (c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR THE CLYDE.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR CHINA.

170 Rattlesnake, Barker—Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Stelick. (c. l. Jan. 18)

FOR BORDEAUX.

541 Jussore, Gachet. (c. l. Feb. 13.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Latiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLSAGONPATAM.

91 Mohidin, Saundasee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)
Homoda—Do. do. (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

393 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shah Jan, Nocoda. (c. l. Feb. 12)
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
Tilly (s), Gathiag —B. S. N. Co.'s (c. l. Feb. 13)
870 Walso Ken, Sulman.

FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1162 Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.
112 Alice, Nicholson—Bunhar Bhikajee.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
1415 Bancoultan, Smith—B. Bates & Co.
591 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
853 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Denna.
862 Brantley Castle, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1493 Brown ton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.
1391 Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quinnington—H. S. Arbee.
1029 Challenge, Thorniske—Scovell, Hobart & Co. (in Dock)
709 Champion, Owen—Jeerjee Sazen.
1043 Clarendon, Martin—W. A. Graham & Co.
841 Clydesdale, Blair—Wallace & Co. Bunha Shikajee.
800 Dalloo, Nicholson—H. M. Cadoo.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.
1919 Earl of Clare, Wilson—H. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—H. S. King & Co.
632 Faize Allum, Robinson—Motlee & Co.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
1201 Futtay Mozaffer, Nanabhai—Nanabhai Mancjee.
977 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
869 Glen Isla, Paynt—H. M. Seedie.
1099 Grace Darling Bosse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownagria.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
578 James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khanovee, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
529 Land O'Cakes, Sherer—J. Tanner & Co.
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Le Hardiee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge—Stearns Hobart & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1927 Maha Rance, Carr—E. Latham & Co.
1831 Meteor, Potter—Rennie Scovell & Co.
788 Merwyshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nautia, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hasein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Sanjee.
184 Nusse, Imdiadeen—Dadajiboor Merwanjee.
853 Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.
852 Pescatore, Lucombe—D. Carvetjee.
1126 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerschand Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
Ranger (s), Mixon—B. S. N. Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickaiee Khan.
941 Richard Cobden, Randall—A. H. Huschke & Co.
749 Rock City, Menard—Lawrence & Co.
450 Scindian (s) Beyts—B. S. N. & Co.
150 Sinapoore Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
450 Steee Raja Rajeswarree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
74 Sultan—Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell.
183 Sinkoul Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
253 Teazer, John Steer—James Maisonneuve Brick.
1237 Tornado, Sinclair—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
909 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
560 Vultures, Gil—Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1423 Vanguard, N. L. will furnish a subaltern to the above Committee, vice Captain Nicholson placed on another duty ; the Senior Officer officiating as President.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2230 Columbian, Sprottowe.
1230 Ganges, Symons.
1200 Madras, H. W. King.
1000 Malta, Gribble.
1500 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1400 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

730 Swithamle, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1051 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

685 Time, Horse—Ashbourner, Bell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

409 Ark		Nov. 22.
676 Barlington, Howes.....	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10.
658 Celuta, Hayes.....		
905 Countess of Yarborough, Fuller.	S Tyabjee & Co.	June 15
1046 Earl of Shickbury, Lawbard.	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938 Clara, R. J. Barrow		Dec. 21
755 Fairlie	S Tyebjee & Co.	Oct. 23
1154 Great Britain, Gunter	Gray & Co.	Dec. 31
606 Granville, Lake.....		
1041 Indomitable, Curen .....D. H. Cama & Co.		
1342 Istanboul, Deuchie.....Forbes & Co.		Dec. 4
998 John Pemperton, Liddle.....		
726 John Vanner, Moore		
396 Knights, Reid.....	Wallace & Co.	Oct. 15
Knight, Watson.....	John Tanner & Co.	
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell..	John Tanner & Co.	
636 Laurel, Cisprotti		
764 Nile, Varley.....		
905 M

marked out between the honest and dishonest contractor—between the man who breaks his contract in bad faith and from some motive of interest or ill-will, and the man whose breach of contract arises from circumstances which afford him morally a reasonable excuse, though not a legal justification for the breach." The Bill is a general measure, consonant with just principles of legislation, and not exposed to distrust and misrepresentation on any reasonable and fair grounds. It is restricted to contracts upon which substantial consideration has been received by the person breaking it. This restriction is a very important one as regards the nature of the contracts; and a very wise one in the circumstances. A poor ignorant person can hardly be expected to go on for months fulfilling his part of a contract, while the other contracting party has done nothing towards fulfilling his part. It is often impossible to say with absolute certainty whether the plaintiff would have performed his part of the contract if the defendant had performed his. And when no substantial consideration has been given, "the non-performance of the contract, even though in some cases it may proceed from fraudulent motives, is not in itself of that palpably dishonest character, partaking morally of the nature of a breach of trust, which it is in the other case." The consideration may be in money, goods, or of whatever kind; but must be a substantial one. "The tradesman who has sold and delivered his goods, or the landlord whose land has been held by a tenant, is as much entitled to protection in respect of the money receivable by him, as the capitalist or planter, who has advanced his money, is entitled to such protection in respect of the goods or produce he is to receive in return." With this restriction upon the nature of the contracts, with this extension of the measure to all contracts of this nature, and with this exclusion from the operation of the Bill of all cases in which intentional and dishonest breach of contract is not an ingredient, and, moreover, with a large discretion given to the courts within the limits prescribed to deal with each case according to its special circumstances, we cannot see how the most "biased" and jaundiced opposition can make any conscionable objection to the Bill. Its provisions are thus summed up by its author;—

"The Bill provides that when any person who shall have contracted for the performance of any act on his part shall have received the consideration, or a substantial part of the consideration for the same and shall have broken his contract, it shall be lawful for the civil court before which any suit for the breach of such contract shall be brought, to determine whether the defendant has broken the contract in bad faith and without any reasonable excuse: And in that case the court shall record its judgment to that effect, and shall award such amount of damages as is necessary fully to indemnify the plaintiff against all loss, present and prospective, arising from such breach. When the court has so pronounced, the defendant shall be liable to be committed to the civil jail in execution, for such period as the court may award, not exceeding the time provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, (that is, when the damages are under 50 rupees term not exceeding three months, when above 50 rupees but under 500 rupees a term not exceeding six months, when above 500 rupees a term not exceeding two years) and in such case the plaintiff shall not be bound to supply the subsistence money required by the Code or by Act VII. of 1855 regulating execution from the Supreme Courts. But the defendant shall be bound to maintain himself in jail, or on failing so to do shall be maintained at the expense of the Government, and shall be kept to hard labor while so maintained: And the defendant shall not be entitled to be discharged from such confinement under the discharge Clauses of the Code of Civil Procedure (Sections 280 and 281), or under any order of discharge of an Insolvent Court (other than a final order of discharge in the nature of a certificate) until he shall either have paid the full amount of damages or shall have undergone the term of imprisonment awarded by the court. The Bill also provides that when a defendant shall have been discharged from jail by effluxion of time his person shall not be again liable to be taken in execution for the same claim, but his property shall continue subject to execution and sale till the amount of damages is repaid, unless in the case of a person subject to the jurisdiction of a Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the party shall have obtained his final order of discharge in the nature of a certificate from such a court."

The essential points to be secured by a Contracts' Bill are all secured by this Bill. The capitalist is protected *against all loss* from bad faith on the part of those with whom he enters into contracts. His remedy is a legal one and a speedy one. We do not wish to see him possessed of any sharper means of redress. The agriculturist or other laborer who contracts with a capitalist to perform any work is protected from all oppression by the more powerful party. The penalty attached to the violation of a contract in bad faith is severe and prompt, and suited to produce in the common mind a just moral estimate of the crime, connecting it with loss and infamy, so that the unprincipled will not hazard the suffering and the ignoring. This is just the kind of legislation to ensure the public good, moral and material,—to improve the character and to promote the prosperity of the people.

KURRACHEE, 12*th Feby.*—Major Goldsmid has returned from the Mekran Coast, but nothing has yet transpired as to the success or otherwise of his trip. The squadron of Sind Horse which accompanied him as an escort, left for Jacobabad on the 10th instant. The Major General inspected the "party" a few days ago, and expressed himself much pleased to find it in such good order, especially after the very arduous duty the men had just performed. Mr. Inverarity too has noticed in the highest terms of commendation, the very efficient and excellent manner in which the squadron performed the peculiar service required, in such an out-of-the-way and wild territory, hitherto untraversed by British troops, and has, I understand, particularly requested the Military authorities to convey to Lieutenant Ronald Campbell, Assistant Surgeon Lalor, and the non-commissioned officers and men composing the party, his best acknowledgments.

A gentleman by the name of Mr. Stuckey has arrived here from Bombay, and is indefatigably engaged in purchasing a large number of Camels for transmission to Melbourne. Plenty of "Sowaree Camels" are to be had in the Raja of Bieaneer's territory; they are considered far superior to those of Sind, and are much better adapted for exploring expeditions.

Some queer advertisements have appeared lately in the columns of a local paper. A 'firm' trading under the designation of 'WEST & Co.,' announce to the public that they will 'sell for ready money only, the very finest Lemonade and Soda Water, made of the world-renowned Indus water, *expressly for the uselves and nobody else*; price ONE ANNA PER BOTTLE!!!' For the convenience of travellers this extraordinary beverage it appears is well packed in cases containing 2 dozens each, which are sold, cases, saw dust, bottles, wire, cork, tin, water and all—at Rs. 4 per Box!!! Verily, the 'Sindians' are 'going-a-head' in right earnest. In another year or so, methinks, 'Duckland' will be thrown completely into the shade!

NOTICE FOR A GENERAL MOURNING.—Great Chamberlain's Office.—In consequence of the demise of his Imperial Majesty, Hein-Fung, Emperor of China, all persons who have charge of the teapot are invited to show their feelings by putting a decent Black Tea into the said pot, and a decent quantity of it, until further notice from those who have hitherto had to complain of an opposite line of conduct.—(Signed) PUNCH O'EASBY.

Local News.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—We beg to remind our readers, that the Lecture of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, on the Greek Accounts of India, will be delivered this evening in the Town Hall, at 8 o'clock.—Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have not received special invitation for the Lecture, are requested to attend.

BRIBING THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.—This case was resumed yesterday before the Third Magistrate, Mr. L. Brown, when Mr. Sealy, and the two European Constables referred to in the deposition of Mr. Fisk, were examined. The case was then adjourned until tomorrow (Saturday).

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual exhibition of the Central and Branch Schools of the above Institution took place yesterday in the Rooms of the central School. The Honorable W. E. Frere presided on the occasion. There were present, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq., H. Coke, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., W. Loudon, Esq., &c. &c. Mr. Coke having read the Report on the state of the several schools, the successful pupils, both boys and girls, were brought up, before the meeting, and after a brief examination, Dr. Wilson made a few suitable remarks on the very creditable progress shewn by the students. Prizes were then distributed, and the Honorable President having briefly addressed the meeting, the assembly broke up late in the evening. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings hereafter.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY.—It will be seen by the prospectus which appears in another column, that the object of this agency is to promote the supply of cotton from India. The list of directors includes Mr. Fleming, of the firm of Barbour and Brothers, of Manchester; Mr. Heugh, of Heugh, Balfour, & Co., of Manchester; Mr. William Ryder, of Bolton; and Mr. William Grey, M. P., of Bolton; and the proposed capital is £500,000, in shares of £10 each. Roomy storehouses will be provided by the company in the districts, and the best machinery for cleaning the cotton; they will also press it into bales, secured with patent metallic bands, and will establish European agencies in the interior, to effect purchases direct from the growers, either on commission for exporters, or on account of the company for sale on samples by public auction at the place of shipment.—*Manchester Examiner and Times, Jan.* 18.

We hope to see the appointment of Governor of Bombay 'doubled up' with that of Commander-in-Chief, and the State thus saved a very large sum of money, annually. If the latter were held by an ordinary man, we should be sorry to advocate such a measure. But Sir William Mansfield is not an ordinary man. His administrative abilities are of the highest order, and his exercise of them would, in no way, interfere with his Military duties. It may be said, that the work would be too much for one man. Not so, when the Staffs are composed of men of intellect, activity, and habits of business—and such men only would Sir William Mansfield select. We would also advocate that the same measure should be extended to the Presidency of Madras, but that Sir Hope Grant, although he has distinguished himself as a soldier, and may make a very good Commander-in-Chief, has not the capacity required for a Governor, and, what is more, he is not one of those who would give heed to the very best advice from his Council. A less tractable man, probably, never came to this country. On the same mail steamer, he gave the strongest evidence this time sixteen years ago. He, (then Major of the 9th Lancers) insisted, at the risk of his commission, of taking the Regiment into action, and kept on at a trot long after the bugle to halt had been sounded! It was nothing but his gallantry, and a personal regard for him on the part of Lord Gough, that saved Major Grant on that momentous occasion, as well as his friend Captain Little. We are writing on the 10th of Feb. the anniversary of the day on which the battle of Sobraon was fought. Sixteen years have fled since then, but yet it seems but yesterday—when the mind skips over all the stirring events that have happened in the interval. Scores of the faces of those who fell on the field, and hundreds of the faces of those who have since perished, flit before us like shadows, but with well known voices. Those who were present, are doubtless, at this moment, by the aid of memory and imagination fighting that great battle over again and living, as we now are, in the past—when Mansfield was a Captain in the 53rd Foot, and Grant a Major in the 9th Lancers. How few of the faces of those present then dreamt of what was in store for them. To us, we confess that it seems like a dream. Or as though we had been dead and buried for fifteen years and resuscitated. In short, we feel like Tilburina, in the play of the critic. We are 'in amazement lost.' Dwelling only on the brief past (brief it is comparatively), we can only think of Sir William Mansfield and our insignificant selves fighting for the ousting of Major Angelo from the North West Bank, and being most ignominously defeated by a little man—known as 'Bukshee Gwatkin.' To that defeat Sir William Rose Mansfield owes his present position. Had we not been vanquished, he would have sold his commission, and kept his 'stock.' As it was ordained by Providence to be otherwise, and as Gwatkin's star was in the ascendant, the 'stock' was sold, and the commission kept. With Major Grant's memory *will* associate a huge violincello, which, in this station, used to strike more terror into the soul of Sir Joseph Thackwell, when he saw it, than could the substance of *twenty* thousand soldiers. (Sir Joseph did not like music, and for a very good reason, which it is needless to mention.)'—*Mofussilite.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are reckoned from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

19*th February* 1862.

From 0 till 12 hours. In what watch.	Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
	Calcutta	Max.	H. 31	M. 26	P.	10	N. W. P.
		Min.	...	57	P.	28	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	3	27	P.	29	N. W. C.
		Min.	2	39	P.	27	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	2	27	P.	29	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	56	P.	17	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	4	10	P.	23	W. C.
		Min.	4	10	P.	23	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	3	54	P.	18	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	22	P.	28	N. W. C.

FINAL REPORT ON THE INCOME OF THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

THE following is the final report (which was brought forward for consideration and adopted at the last meeting of the Worshipful Bench of Justices) of the sub-committee appointed by the Bench on the 19th December 1860 to consider and report on the income of the Bombay municipal fund, with the view of improving it, &c:—

Your committee, under date the 19th January 1861 reported on the Drainage Scheme payments, and your Worshipful Bench were pleased to adopt the report, and in consequence the payments made on that account, under Section 21 of Act XXV. of 1858, are now invested in Government paper and the interest goes towards the fund. There is nothing further for your committee to report on under this head. Your committee found that, besides this, there were the Police charges and the Vehar Water Scheme, which called for their special enquiry. Much time elapsed in obtaining the necessary returns, statements, and estimates, and even now the information on the latter subject is very imperfect, but as Captain Trevor, who was to have assisted your committee, has been ordered away from the presidency, your committee have deemed it best to report without further delay.

With regard to the Police charges, your committee have considered those for the years 1845, 1852, and 1859. The difference in the cost of the magistracy appears to your committee too trifling to require notice, but the Police appear to have been very largely increased. The cost of the Police force amounted to.

In 1845	.....	Rs. 1,05,456
1852	.....	„ 1,15,356
1859	.....	„ 2,09,811 or 82

per cent. over 1852. It appears to your committee that the Worshipful Bench have no control over the Police charges, in that the Municipal Commissioners have to pay the proportion, fixed by the Act, of the cost of any force the Government may from time to time sanction. Your Committee do not consider this right: they think that the Worshipful Bench should in future be consulted in all proposed increases to the police, and they are further of opinion that the Bench should now proceed to consider whether the large increase of 82 per cent. over the establishment of 1852 is at present required?

With regard to the Vehar Water Scheme, it appears to your committee that at present the works are in an imperfect state, owing mainly to the materials used being of an inferior description, and further that it is impossible to state what will be the cost of putting them into proper order. The great question, however, in the opinion of your committee, is, whether or not, imperfect as they are, it is advisable to let them remain in Government hands any longer, or whether the works should not at once be made over to the Municipl Commissioners by Government, and that body be called on to arrange for the supply and its payment, as well as for a plan for the general making use of the waste water, and for the general management of the affair. It appears, as far as can be found out, that the Worshipful Bench are bound to pay 25 lacs plus half of any excess which may have been incurred by Government in the construction of the works with 4 per cent. interest on the unpaid balance; and were government in opposition to hand over perfect works, your committee would have recommended that a settlement on these terms should have been at once entered into; albeit the cost has reached 55 lacs, as far as your committee have been able to learn. But with works in such in imperfect state, with pipes bursting, and an utter ignorance of what may have to be expended to renew the injured portion, so as to put the scheme on a proper footing as well for security as for the proper working and supply, your committee consider that it would be the better plan, if possible, to enter into an equitable agreement with Government and settle the matter at once without further delay. The terms your committee would propose are 25 lacs, plus one-third of the excess and 4 per cent interest on the sum until paid off, and they estimate that this would amount to about 45 lacs of rupees, from which the payments already made, Rupees 3,48,438-5-8, being deducted, a sum of rupees 41,53,561-10-4 will remain due, the interest on which is rupees 1,66,142-700 per annum. This the annual payments of rupees 1,75,000, as provided by the Act, will keep down and leave about rupees 8,857-9-0 per annum towards reducing the principal. But your committee consider, when the works are made over, the Municipal Commissioners will be able to arrange for the sale of water on better terms than at present; and they do not see why a sum of rupees 1,75,000 should not annually be derived on this account, making an income of 3½ lacs applicable to the payment of the cost of the scheme. Your committee also are not do not think it advisable to increase it at present, as they consider that the Municipal Commissioners have works in hands at present quite sufficient to occupy all their time, and income sufficient to expend thereon. But while abstaining from any suggestion for increasing the income at present, they would beg to put on record that they consider the sum of nine lacs very moderate, considering the importance of the city and the size of the town and island of Bombay.

J. GIBBS, *Chairman.*
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
T. F. GRAY.
JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1862.

Examiners.

J. BURGESS, F. E. I. S.
Capt. EDWARD B. HOLLAND, Engineers.

Arithmetic, Algebra, and Logarithms.

Wednesday, 19th February.—10 A. M. *to* 1 P. M.

[*In* Arithmetic *the employment of Algebraical methods and symbols is strictly forbidden.*]

1. *Arithmetic*:—A person making his will gave to his son 19/20ths of his estate, and the rest to his daughter; when these legacies came to be paid, the one turned out £1200 more than the other; what did the testator die worth?

2. Reduce 19/125 qrs. 2/35 lbs. 1/25 oz. + 304/875 drs. to Troy Weight; 3 cwt. 34 lbs. 2 oz. to the decimal of 1 ton 11 cwt. and extract the cube-root of the quotient to 0.009 by Dr. 230769.

3. A person having to pay Rs. 10,572 two years hence invests in the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan to accumulate interest till the debt shall be paid, and also an equal sum the next year. Supposing the investment to be made when paper is at 86½ and the price to remain the same, what sum must be invested on each occasion that there may be just sufficient to pay the debt at the given time.

4. Find the least number of ounces of pure silver worth Rs. 2 14a. 6 /8/11p. per oz. that with the proper proportion of alloy can be coined into an exact number of rupees.

Algebra. Prove the rules for finding the greatest common measure, and least common multiple of integers; and find the L. C. M. of $x^3 1$, x^2+2x-3, and x^3-7x^2+6x.

6.—Divide x^3-zy+y^3 by $x-\sqrt{3xy}+y$; and solve the equations,—

(*a*) $3x-7y+4z = 1$, $9y-5x-z = 22$, and $x+z = 2y$.

(*b*) $6x+\frac{35-3x}{x} = 14$.

(*c*) $\sqrt{x+\sqrt{a+x}} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a+x}}$

7. The fore-wheel of a carriage makes 6 revolutions more than the hind-wheel in going 120 yards; but if the circumference of each wheel be increased one yard, it will make only 4 revolutions more than the hind-wheel in the same distance. Required the circumference of each wheel.

8. Solve the equation $x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}+x^{\frac{n+1}{n}}=a$; and from the solution determine a number such that five times its cube may be equal to the sum of its second and fourth powers.

9. A goldsmith forms an alloy of a certain number of ounces of gold and an *m*th part of that quantity of copper: but, if *a* ounces of gold and *b* of copper be added to the compound, the copper in the whole mixture will be an *n*th part of the gold. Required the quantity contained in the alloy at first. Examine also and explain the case, in which, *m* being equal to *n*, *a* is equal to *b*, and that in which it is not equal to *b*; and also the case in which *x* and *y* come out negative, *x* denoting the original number of ounces of gold, and 9 those of copper.

10. Two railway trains start at the same hour from two stations and proceed each towards the other station: when they meet it is found that one of them has travelled 84 miles more than the other, and that by continuing to travel each at the same rate, as it had done before, the one will finish the journey in 9 hours and the other in 16. Required the distance of the places, and the rates at which the trains travelled.

To what question do the set of answers containing the negative value correspond?

11. *Logarithms.*—Explain what is meant by the logarithm of a number to a given base, and shew that

$$\log_n x = n \log_x x$$

12. Given log. 18 = 1.25527.
log. 25 = 1.39794.
find the logarithm of 0.16, 450, and 3.75.

13. Investigate a rule for finding by inspection the characteristic of the logarithm of a number which is either greater or less than unity.

[2 to 5 P. M.]

EUCLID AND PLANE TRIGOMETRY.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the base of one greater than the base of the other, the angle contained by the sides of the one which has the greater base shall be greater than the angle contained by the sides equal to them, of the other.

2. To draw from a given point three straight lines equal to three given ones (the three not being all equal), so that their extremities may be in a straight line and bisect it.

3. In every triangle, the square of the side subtending either of the acute angles, is less than the squares of the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

4. If from the angles of a triangle lines be drawn bisecting the opposite sides, four times the squares of these lines is equal to three times the squares of the sides of the triangle.

5. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle; the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle, shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

6. Two circles intersect in *A* and *B*, and *CBD* is drawn perpendicular to *AB* to meet the circles in *C* and *D*; if *EAF* bisect either the exterior or interior angle between *CA* and *DA*, prove that the tangents of the circles at *E* and *F* intersect in a point on *AB* produced.

7. To describe a circle about a given triangle.

8. In a given circle to describe a quadrilateral whose opposite sides shall be equal to two given straight lines and inclined at a given angle.

9. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

10. If the sides of a triangle be 53·2, 68·4, and 91.2 feet respectively, what are the parts into which the last is divided by the line bisecting the opposite angle, and what is the length of the bisecting line?

11. If the diameter of a given semicircle be divided into any number of parts, and on them semicircles be described; the circumferences will together be equal to the circumference of the given semicircle.

12. Define tan *A* for any value of the angle, and give the changes of sign and magnitude of tan *A* for values of *A* which change gradually from 90° to 270°.

13. If *a*, *b*, *c* be the sides, and *s* the semi perimeter of a triangle, prove that $bc : s(s-a) :: \text{rad} : \cos\frac{A}{2}$

14. Prove that tan $A = \frac{1-\cos 2A}{\sin 2A} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2A}{1+\cos 2A}}$

explaining the double sign.

COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF ASSISTANT SURGEON BOUSTEAD.

AN European General Court Martial assembled on Wednesday, February 19th, 1862, at eleven o'clock in the morning at the Mess Room of H. M's. 23rd Regiment, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Robinson Boustead of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

President:—Lieutenant Colonel Collings,* H. M's. 33rd Regiment.

Members: Lieutenat Colonel Petrie, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Lynch, 18th Regiment N. I., Major Dennis, 1st L. C., Captain Blair, 2nd L. C.; Captain Jacobs, 18th Regiment N. I.; Captain Perton, 23rd Regiment N. I.; Captain Armstrong, 3rd European Regiment; Captain Heath, 1st L. C.; Captain Badgley, 33rd Regiment; Captain Forbes, 1st L. C.; Captain Wanchope, 24th Regiment; Lieutenant Stevenson, 2nd L. C.; Lieutenant Marsh, 18th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant Turnbull, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., Captain Nicholson, 23rd Regiment, prosecuted. The Judge Advocate, Major Sandwith, was present in his official capacity.

The Judge Advocate called over the names of the officers forming the Court; and all of whom being present, they took their seats, when he proceeded to read the General Orders from the Commander-in-chief and Adjutant Garrison Orders of the Brigadier, constituting the Court.

The Prisoner was then asked by the Judge Advocate whether he had any objection to be tried by any member of the Court. The prisoner said that he had none.

The oaths were then administered to the members of the Court in the usual form. After which the Judge Advocate proceeded to read the charges, as follows:—Assistant Surgeon Robinson Boustead, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is brought to trial on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct highly insubordinate and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having preferred the following insubordinate, scandalous and vexatious charges against Commander F. W. Hopkins, of H. M.'s Indian Navy, his commanding officer, at the time and place stated in the charges.

[Then follow the whole of the charges and after charges preferred by Dr. Boustead against Commander Hopkins, and on which he was tried by the Naval Court Martial on board of the *Ajdaha* in January last, which was published in this paper *in extenso* on the 29th ultimo.]

The Judge Advocate then said. It is necessary that I should offer a few observations on the course to be taken on this trial, with reference to the prosecution. It will be requisite to show that the charges preferred by Assistant Surgeon Boustead against Commander Hopkins, are the same as those embodied in the present charge. To prove this point the record of the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial, duly authenticated by a witness on oath, will be produced, and the charges therein will be compared with the charges before you. I must be shown that Assistant Surgeon Boustead appeared upon the Court Martial, and gave evidence on the prosecution. Finally, you must not allow yourselves to be influenced by the decision given elsewhere, respecting the charges preferred by Assistant Surgeon Boustead against Commander Hopkins, nor by anything you may have seen in the papers, or heard, regarding them. It is for you to form an independent judgment on the case now submitted for your investigation.

Lieutenant Ferguson called and examined by the prosecutor.—I officiated as Judge Advocate at a Naval Court Martial held on board the *Ajdaha* between the 21st and 28th of January last. These minutes (produced) are a true record of the proceedings on the trial of Commander Hopkins. And these charges (likewise produced) in the record are precisely the same as those exhibited against Commander Hopkins by Assistant Surgeon Boustead, and just read before the Court. The charges were signed by Dr. Boustead. The first nine charges are dated April 1860, the day of the month is not entered, and the first after charge is dated 29th February 1860, the remainder of the after charges are merely signed without any date. I was the prosecutor at the Naval Court Martial, of which this is the record. Assistant Surgeon Boustead, now the prisoner before this Court, appeared on that trial as a witness, and was permitted to remain in Court to watch the proceedings after he had given his evidence. I may add that this was a mere nominal position, in order to avoid rendering the proceedings illegal; but virtually he was the prosecutor and allowed the privilege as such. Dr. Boustead did give evidence on the prosecution. Assistant Surgeon Boustead did remain in Court while the other witnesses were giving their evidence. He did that by the privilege allowed to a prosecutor, at a Naval Court Martial.

To the Prisoner.—In respect to whether each and every one of the questions submitted by Dr. Boustead were put to the witnesses in the manner in which he wished them to be put, sometimes the questions as given by him were direct questions, which are not allowed at a Naval Court Martial, therefore they were altered or modified so as to render them admissible, and no question was refused to be put, unless it was entirely irrelevant to the charges and the subject under trial; in respect to Dr. Boustead having to object, on many occasions, to the lengthy and unintelligible way in which the questions were put through the officiating prosecutor, by himself. As regards their being unintelligible that was simply Dr. Boustead's opinion. The Court or the witnesses under examination made no remark or complaint about their being unintelligible. I do not recollect his making any objection in respect of their being too lengthy or unintelligible, but he seemed annoyed that there was any alteration made to his own wording and he told me so. I explained to him that questions on the prosecution must not be put too direct, therefore they were obliged to be altered. The reason why Dr. Boustead was not allowed to prosecute was because he was not qualified to sit as a member of a Naval Court Martial. No person can act as a prosecutor at a Naval Court Martial, unless by the commission he holds, he can sit as a member of a Naval Court Martial. At least no precedent could be found for it. The matter was referred to the Law Officer of the Crown, and he informed the Court that it did not have the power to do so. The charges were signed by Dr. Boustead in the Court room after the Court had assembled. I brought to the notice of the Court myself that the charges were not signed and this being an omission, the Court had the power of allowing them to be rectified before proceeding with the trial. Assistant Surgeon Boustead was informed of this fact and desired to put his signature to the charges, which he did. He made the remark on looking over the charges "that they were his original rough draft of the charges," and I think he said that he had sent in a fair copy duly signed. He then signed the charges. I asked him if he did not know whether the charges were in his hand-writing, and if so, what objections could there be to fill up the omission. I do not recollect any demur beyond that. Dr. Boustead never made any request to be allowed to read the charges before he signed them, but they were read in open Court immediately after, and no objection was made by him whatever. Before that I informed him that at all events the Court could not take any cognizance of the charges unless they were signed, or words to that effect. He appeared to be surprised that the rough draft instead of the fair copy was before the Court. He was in no way forced to sign these charges. The President did not order him to sign them, he gave him the option and said to him that he could either sign them or not, or words to that effect. In regard to the Apothecary De Cunha requesting that short questions should be put to him as he would be better able to understand them, Mr. De Cunha did not appear to know English well enough to understand any thing beyond matters connected with his duties as an Apothecary, but he said that if short questions were put to him he might understand them, meaning as I supposed, simple, and short questions spoken very slowly. As to whether many of the witnesses were not asked whether they remembered the charges which had been read to them five days before, without again hearing them; and whether Dr. Boustead requested that they might be read to them; in all cases where there seemed a doubt to exist that the witness did not recollect the charges, each charge was read over separately, and then he was asked what evidence he could give relative to that charge; and if the witness did not require the charge to be read over, it was not done. The charges were read in open Court, and the witness was asked what were the charges. Dr. Boustead did not ask that the charges should be read over to each of the witnesses, but it was done except with those witnesses who said that they did not want it. He did make the request at the offset of the trial. I deny that Dr. Boustead frequently made the request at the commencement of the trial, or that he was refused at that time. I believe that the apothecary was absent when the charges were read on the first day, and therefore when he was called in as a witness, the first charge was read over and he was examined upon it, and he appeared not to understand the wording of it. With respect to the other charges, the substance of them was explained to him in as simple a manner as possible in the English language. Dr. Boustead did not request that the charges might be read over to witnesses when so desired.

To the Court.—The witness De Cunha was examined in the English language although he said that he did not understand it. The greatest pains were taken to render the questions intelligible to one of his ability, but no interpreter was had recourse to. I suggested myself that an interpreter should be called, in order to assist the Court in making this witness understand the questions that were put to him, as he evidently did not comprehend them in the language in which they were addressed to him. The Court however decided to go on a little further with the examination, and if it was not necessary they would do without it. Dr. Boustead did not suggest that the witness should be examined through an interpreter; but on the contrary when I said that it was impossible for him to give any evidence on account of his speaking very bad English, Dr. Boustead said,—"O yes! he can give very good evidence if he is not flurried, for he gave very decent evidence at the Court of Enquiry."

Dr. Coles was then called and examined for the prosecution.—I am Secretary to the Inspector General of the Medical Department. I produce a copy of a General order dated October 1859, wherein the services of Assistant Surgeon Boustead are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. I also produce the monthly returns which show how long Dr. Boustead was doing duty in the Indian Navy.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock until Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

Second day, Thursday, February 20th.

The Court re-assembled at eleven o'clock. The Judge Advocate again read over the charges.

Mr. Bullock, T. N. called and examined by the prosecutor.—I gave evidence on the trial of Com mander Hopkins on the charges which I have just heard read. In regard to the first charge, I recollect that Commander Hopkins said that a man named Slater had been on the sick list for, I think he said, three months. He also said something about him not getting better. That occurred at muster. I do not recollect anything about the remainder of the charges except that Dr. Boustead said in reply that the man had not been long on the sick list as Commander Hopkins had stated. And I do not know anything about the after charges. The reason why I appeared to give evidence on the prosecution was that I was summoned by order of the Commander-in-Chief. I did not come voluntarily as a witness. Dr. Boustead did state to Commander Hopkins how long Slater had been ill, but I do not recollect the number of days or weeks, but he did tell Commander Hopkins how long it was. These things happening two years ago and not being myself interested, I do not remember. I should consider his manner of address to be harsh on that occasion. I mean by harsh that it was unpleasant to the ear and objectionable. Commander Hopkins did on that occasion throw his hands about and gesticulate. That was his usual manner when excited. I should consider that there could be no doubt that Commander Hopkins' manner on that occasion was such that no Commissioned officer ought to submit to. I should have complained of it myself had it occurred to me. I am not a commissioned officer.

To the Court.—I do not remember any person making any remarks in reference to Commander Hopkins' manner to Dr. Boustead on the occasion referred to. I considered that Dr. Boustead's manner to Commander Hopkins on that occasion to be respectful. I do not recollect the exact date when the conversation about Slater took place, but I believe, that it was in the month of February 1860, in Bombay harbor.

Commander F. W. Hopkins called and examinedby the Prosecutor.—I have, and still command H. M. S. *Dalhousie*. Dr. Boustead has served on board that ship on the dates specified in the charges which have just been read. The first charge that Dr. Boustead sent against me I believe I received at Hongkong about the 10th April 1860, after my return from Whampoa. On arriving at Calcutta about the 15th May, for which place I immediately after left, I forwarded the charges direct to Captain Campbell, senior Naval officer. The number of the charges which I have heard read to-day were the same as those preferred by Dr. Boustead, but other charges were sent to me I believe in Madras from the club by him, the date of which I do not remember, it is about two years ago that these things occurred.

[Witness here produced and handed in to the Court, a duplicate copy of the charges sent to him by Dr. Boustead which he verified as being in his (Dr. Boustead's) handwriting. They were read by the Judge Advocate and ordered to be attached to the proceedings of the Court.]

The prisoner reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

To the Court.—I believe that these charges or similar ones were sent to Captain Campbell and likewise to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. I cannot positively state that they are the same that I forwarded to Captain Campbell. I believe that they were in the handwriting of Dr. Boustead. Some of the charges were signed and some of them not.

Captain Mason of theSrd Regiment N. I. called and examined by the Prosecutor.—I gave evidence on the Naval Court Martial on Commander Hopkins on the charges that I have heard read this morning. I do not know anything in reference to either the charges or after charges. I was a passenger on board the *Dalhousie* from Bombay to Hongkong in February and March 1860, but I have no knowledge of anything that occurred between Dr. Boustead and Commander Hopkins during the voyage. I do not know why I was summoned to give evidence, those that summoned me know best why they did so. I was doing duty with my Regiment at Malligaum when I received the order to attend. The evidence that I gave at the Naval Court Martial was in effect the same as I have given here today.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock until this day.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Causes for trial this day.

33. Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Fifteenth Day, Thursday, 20th February, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

Lukhmidas Khimjee, examined by Mr. Dunbar.—In consequence of the evidence I gave the other day, I was abused and ill treated by a number of people of my caste.

Sir M. Sausse said that if the witness gave the names of the persons on affidavit, the Court would take notice of the matter.

Mr. Anstey said that he was an eye witness of the assault.

Sir M. Sausse directed the Interpreter to explain to those who were present that the Court had been just informed of the conduct of some of the Banias towards the witness, and that such conduct would be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

Examination continued.—The plaintiff was the Editor of a pamphlet—I assisted him in getting it up. He asked me if the libel could be proceeded with in his absence. Kursondas Narsey who was present, said that it could proceed even in his (plaintiff's) absence. Plaintiff asked if his evidence could be taken at his house. I said that was impossible. Jewunlujee Maharaj was to be examined to this Court. He wished to know if he appeared in Court, that he would be accommodated on an elevated seat by the side of the Judges! I learned subsequently that the Maharaj had not left off the evil practices. I was misled by his professions for the promotion of female education, widow remarriage &c. On one occasion my suspicions were excited as to the conduct of the Maharaj with a girl; and on my taxing him with it, he became pale and appeared to deny the charge; but subsequently admitted it. He then changed the subject of conversation and asked me what I had done about the female education. I said to the Maharaj;—"This is all sham,—you openly talk about female education, while secretly you do such actions." Plaintiff's father-in-law father having committed a theft in Oodeypore, he would not be allowed to enter those territories without a pass. Plaintiff confessed to me every thing before calling Dr. Bhow Dajee. He said it was impossible to abandon such practices at once; they would disappear gradually. He was pale and voice shook at that time—Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen was with us. * * * Dr. Bhow Dajee saw him about September 1860. The general reputation of the Maharajas is very bad. I have personal knowledge of the licentious conduct of ten, twelve or fifteen of the Maharajas. On one occasion after the meeting of 1855, Dr. Bhow Dajee, in the presence of myself, Mr. Venayekrow Wassadew and Mr. Narayen Dinanathjee, said to the Maharaj,—"Reform your conduct, be pious, establish schools, preach to your followers, &c., and none dare publish anything against you." Jewanjee Maharaj said he could not control the acts of the other Maharajas, as their principal income is derived from females. Cursetjee Cama was there also; he said a good deal of Jeevanjee Maharaj. I discontinued my visits to plaintiff afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The plaintiff was about 28 years old when I saw him at Beyt; he is now 40. He presided in 1860 at an exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the female schools held in the house of Seth Mungaldas Nathoobhoy. He expressed an opinion against the system of education, saying that the girls should have been taught religious doctrines only. Mr. Venayekrow Wassadew remonstrated against this. A meeting was held some years ago at the instance of the plaintiff to discuss the question of widow-remarriage. I was largely attended.

Kuthikay Lalcobhoy examined by Mr.

We must now notice some very pretty creations, which exhibited fancy as well as taste, and added very much to the poetry of the evening. The Morning Star shone brightly in the fair forms of Miss W******r; and if it were only reality, we would try and ascend to heaven by the next balloon. At least we would, if the fascinating look of Miss M******d would not tempt us to

"That cool grot and mossy cell
"Where rural fays and fairies dwell."

Miss H******n as Undine was perfectly transcendental; and if we may believe the story the fair water sprite is now descending to the depths of the ocean; in which case, of course, half Madras will be drowned in attempting to follow her.

"Away o'er the billows,
"Away love with me;
"The foam for our pillows
"We'll fly through the sea.
"Where bright waves are splashing
"Their silver lit spray,
"Through cool cavern dashing
"We'll rove far away."

Miss McK***a represented Morning; Mrs. R. N. P****r the Ocean Pearl; and Miss E. S****a made a pretty Autumn.

The Court cards of the evening, or rather the guests who appeared in Court dresses, were Sir Adam Bittleston, Captain Hewetson, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Miller, and Lady P********n, in the costume of the Court of Queen Victoria; and Captain Logan and Miss B**k represented the Court of Charles the Second. A little Corps of Zouaves was represented by Mr. Phillips, Captain Ewing, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Lemesle, and Mr. Pycroft; not the present Chief Secretary but the future Commander in Chief; as the former, with General Duke and Sir Colley Scotland, preferred illustrating the costume of their own country and period. Major Pearse appeared as a Red Cross Knight; Mr. Shaw as a Nun, and took off his veil prior to dancing which we understand is the regular thing for Nuns; Captain Taylor as Ressaldar of Cavalay; Major Grant as Afternoon Postman; Captain Grant as Master of Horse to H. E. L. L. Ireland; Mr. Dalyell as a Member of the Caledonian Hunt; Mr. Irving as a Dalmatian Chief; Mr. Hayter and Miss G****n as Romeo and Juliet; Colonel MacDonald, Mr. Vans Agnew, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. MacDowell, were magnificent as Highlandlairds in the dresses of their respective clans; Mr. Arathoon appeared as Dr. Sangrado; Mr. Tod as a German Student; Mr. Hatchell as Scotland; Mr. Bland as Thaddeus of Warsaw; Captain Thompson as a Lazzaroni; Mr. Warster as a Mussulman nobleman; Mr. Barber as a French Hussar; Mr. Tolputt as a French nobleman of the Court of Louis XIV; Mr. Allan as a Greek Fisherman; Mr. Dale as a Hollander; and Mr. Wheeler as a Quaker.

Besides the foregoing characters, there were some special representations that require particular mention. Captain Franklin, Captain Scott and Mr. Hewetson, were got up capitally as part of the crew of the ship "*Phillipines*;" though without reflecting in the slightest degree upon the character of the three gentlemen, the general opinion appears to be that the sailors of the ship would have been more inclined to piracy than to mutiny. If a few pounds of gunpowder, and the excellent Master of Marine to walk the plank out of the upper verandah, it would have greatly added to the cheerful variety and excitement of the scene. Captain Rideout as a Gipsy fortune-teller was beyond all praise. Enveloped in a crimson cloak of appropriate dimensions, his best friends did not find him out till supper time. Mr. Beauchamp as Duffadar of Dacoits was equally excellent and equally well disguised. The police imitation was most happy, and the anomaly of a Duffadar in the midst of such an exclusively European entertainment was one of the hits of the Evening. Dr. Sanderson made an admirable Frederic the Great, and certainly would have treated the beautiful Maria Theresa with more gallantry, had he himself been the illustrious original. Last and not least, Captain Roberts appeared in the character of an Austrian gendarme, and excited considerable mirth by wearing a mask which certainly did not give due credit to the good looks of the officers in the Austrian Army.

Such then was Mrs. Phillips's Fancy Ball, which will be long remembered as one of the pleasantest entertainments in the memory of the Presidency. Many characters were there deserving of far more attention than our limits will enable us to afford. Something too might be said upon the elegant and liberal hospitality of the entertainers; but these matters require no comment, and can be readily understood. Again, we are afraid we have omitted to notice many other guests who were present, but who have altogether escaped a memory already sufficiently burthened. As regards those who were unfortunately kept away by accident, we need make no apology; and indeed it is generally understood that these latter unfortunates will make their appearance this evening, on the beach opposite the band stand, in the costumes which they had intended to wear at the Ball.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

His Honor Sir Robert Montgomery returned to the seat of Government from Calcutta on Saturday afternoon the 8th instant, and we understand contemplates proceeding on an official tour to the northern and western frontiers early next week, unless he be persuaded to defer his departure for a few days, in order to inaugurate the opening of the Railway between Lahore and Umritsar.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb. 12.*

We observe that Mr. E. B. Gubbins, C. S., Commissioner of the Benares Division, is about to retire from the service.—*North-West Gazette, Feb 14.*

We regret to hear that Mr. J. M. Erskine is obliged to go home on sick leave. This appears to be a consequence of close attention to his new duties as Accountant General, and Deputy Civil Auditor, N. W. P., and the hard battle he has had, in introducing a new system of accounts, to make the most of an establishment almost generally wedded to old routine and old practices. —*Id.*

COCHIN.

We observe from a Government record placed at the disposal of the Madras press, that on the application of the Bank of Madras, the Government have, under date the 14th January 1862, authorized the establishment of Branch Banks at Cochin, Cotacamund, Cocanada and Negapatam, with a view to facilitate the circulation of the new Government Currency Notes, and to undertake the business of the subordinate Treasuries. It was observed, at the same time, that the Government could pass no orders with reference to the establishment of Banks at Bangalore and Hyderabad, as suggested by the Director of the Madras Bank, as those places are not within their jurisdiction.—*Courier, Feb. 8.*

English Press.

MR. ADAMS, JUN., ON BRITISH OPINIONS, MANNERS, &c.

(*From the Examiner, January* 11.)

Mr Adams, the son of the American Minister, has favoured his countrymen of Boston in particular, and the world in general, with his views of British opinions of American matters, and English manners and customs. We are sorry to observe that the mind of our critic has been somewhat prejudiced by his sorry entertainment in London. He complains that at evening parties he was not allowed a dressing-room, as at Manchester, and that consequently he incurred the frightful risk of going into a house with his hair on end and his cravat untied. But this, though bad, was not the worst. He was regaled with hard seed-cakes, and thimblefuls of icecream. Now this should be a caution to all persons giving parties called entertainments *lucus a non*, because they do not at all entertain, to be more careful about their cakes, the softness, and the seeds thereof. Here is an American visitor and critic, whose opinions of us, our feelings, policy, and institutions, might have been materially sweetened by something toothsome in the way of confectionery, but from those detestable hard seed-cakes *surgit amari aliquid*. That hard seed-cake runs through and embitters all the young gentleman's reports of us. It is to that source of prejudice doubtless, that we must refer his view of our continental policy as designed to weaken France and strengthen Austria, for with the carraway-seeds sticking in his teeth, he could not observe that our warm sympathy with Italy and prompt recognition of her independence were not quite consistent with a leaning to Austria.

We have stated our opinion that the hostility to slavery in the North is much more political than moral. Sincere abolitionists there unquestionably are, but not of a number and force to prevail in the Legislature and Government, and, therefore, what is proposed is not to extinguish slavery but to circumscribe it, so that the Slave States shall not have more than their present share of political power if restored to the Union. And comformably with this view Mr. Adams contemplates with satisfaction a state of things in which "the slave power may again be curbed to its due position." What is the due position of a wrong to humanity and the first principles of justice? The extinction of slavery he does not desire nor can indeed imagine.

We pass now to a proposition the most novel and astounding, provoked, as we cannot but think, by the thimblefuls of ice-cream and hard seed-cakes of which Mr. Adams so ruefully complains. Let us give all typical importance to this revelation in public and private economy:

A nation, like a private person, in wealthy and prosperous, not in proportion to what it receives, but to what it spends. If our civil war has taught us one fact with certainty, it is this—that our imports may be cut down with safety, and even advantage, 100 millions of dollars.

Upon this neat principle is obviously founded all the present Financial policy of the States. The more it spends out of proportion to what it receives the wealthier and the richer it is. Here we find a new sense in the compound word spend-thrift, that is to say, to spend is thrift the very best. And this holds good, forsooth with private persons as with nations. And if people who entertained young Mr. Adams in London had provided dressing-rooms in houses on the scale of palaces for their hundreds of guests, oceans of ice-cream and Gunter's best confectionary without stint, they would have been all the richer for the expenditure.

Certainly nothing can be more agreeable than this doctrine that receipts do not constitute wealth but expenditure. It is a great improvement on the proposition of a late witty lord that his income included his debts, as whatever came into his possession by credit was receipt

tantamount to income, against which he had not to set off any outgoings of muddling payments. When, for example, said he, a carriage comes into my coach-house for which I do not pay, I am so much the richer in my possessions.

But better than this, as of more simplicity, is the doctrine that our wealth and prosperity are not according to our receipts, with which, indeed, they have little to do, but the excess of expenditure.

There is, however, only one little difficulty in the way that a man must receive before he can spend. But the Americans, who are so clever in everything, get over this by spending what they have not got, like the soldier in the song who spends half-a-crown out of six pence a day. Credit and debt dispense with receipts as long as they last, but there's the rub, for unfortunately all the world is not equally indifferent to receipts, and to them tradesmen have a vile habit of tenacity which Jonathan will some day find extremely troublesome. These people will ask him how they can go on supplying him with their goods when they receive not a stiver in return, and when he tells them to spend and regale, for that wealth consists in that, not in receipts, they will answer that the wherewith is gone and credit with it, and that out of nothing nothing comes. And this is the practical difficulty of the very pleasing and, indeed, beautiful theory upon which all the financial policy of the Federal Government is founded.

Literary Gazette.

MR. SPENCE ON AMERICAN UNION AND SECESSION.*

(*From the Times, January* 14.)

(Continued from *The Times* of Jan. 6, and the *Bombay Gazette* of Feb. 18.)

If the question be for what reasons did the South determine on secession, Mr. Spence classifies them under three heads—first, the reversal of the balance of power by the immigration into the Northern States; secondly, an original antipathy, embittered and aggravated by the agitation of the Northern Abolitionists; and thirdly, endangered interests in a more immediate sense from the now complete ascendancy of the Northern Protectionists.

As regards the first of these, slavery has furnished some of the issues; but slavery itself is not the point in controversy. We shall see that its continuance is recognized as a necessity on both sides. Moreover, the most reprehensible acts of the South, apparently in furtherance of the spread of its system, have really been measures of political defence. The fact is, that the South has felt not only that its ascendancy, but that its equality of power with the North was slipping away. It was sinking into the position of the confirmed minority with the dreaded subjection which in the United States is inevitably implied by this predicament. So it fights, as Lord John Russell says, for *independence*, while the North, on the other hand, contends for *domination*.

Let us estimate the motives which make the independence of the South so dear to it, and we shall see plainly what is at stake. As Mr. Spence well puts it, the original discordance of opinion and sentiment, as it existed in the mother country, was heightened in the colonies by the fact that those who emigrated were not of the average, but of the extremes of the two parties,—the straitest of the Puritans, the laxest of the Cavaliers. Neither the one nor the other of these parties, members of the opposite party, had any special call, desire, or necessity to expatriate themselves. Accordingly, they took root in different latitudes, and their original discordance was thereby intensified, through the difference of temperament which resulted from such differing physical conditions. The consequent contrast in the moral standard of North and South has involved antipathies so notorious that we need not dwell upon them. North and South are not merely geographical distinctions; they mark the limits of two distinct communities or peoples, speaking, indeed, a common language and united by a Federal bond, but opposed in principles and interests, alienated in feeling, and jealous rivals in the pursuit of political power.

Up to a recent period the Southern interest had been practically paramount. Virginia, the "Old Dominion," was originally the leading State; its valuable productions, its vast territories, and the superior energy of its statesmen, for it was the "mother of Presidents," seemed to promise that it should so continue. But the United States have grown less than they have been added to by immigration, and this addition and increment, being chiefly to the North, has gradually reversed the preponderance of the South. At the same time that the North was advancing from its original equality of population, it was diverging from the South also in material views and interests. Having abolished slavery mainly on economic grounds, while on economic grounds slavery was retained in the South, the two communities were thenceforth separated by "domestic institutions," as well as by antagonistic views in other respects. Slavery became a feature distinguishing the two groups, and, somehow or other, it became the battlefield of their jealousies. Let us at once observe that the point which Mr. Spence fails in making clear to his readers is, why the Senators of new States should range themselves with the South or North, according as those States were admitted as slave or free, and when, as in the case of some of them, the slave interest is so small, there being in New Mexico, for example, but 22 slaves, though it has been organized for upwards of 13 years. So it was, however, and the first stage of the conflict in 1820, when the Senators were nearly balanced, was the Missouri compromise, by which Missouri itself was admitted as a slave State, while slavery was henceforth excluded from all territories included in the Lousiana purchase, north of a given parallel of latitude. In the subsequent struggles the South maintained itself by alliance with the immigration element of the North. The aristocracy of the South acted in conjunction, not with the protectionist conservatism, but with the free-trade democracy of the Northern States, and the election of President Lincoln was significant to the extent of showing that this alliance was either dissolved or was inadequate to its intended object. It was not, as the triumph of Bell or Douglas would have been, the triumph of a party. It was a geographical victory which severed North and South as with the clean cut of a knife, such a victory as that of which Jefferson's prescience anticipated the consequences which have actually occurred. The North acted *en masse*, and proved that so acting its power was irresistible. Henceforth whatever was the lot of a confirmed minority was the implied fate of the South if it continued in the Union.

Let us add what it did apprehend in consequence of this decision—something more than the loss of prestige, of influence, and of the emoluments of power—viz., the extinction of the South as a political equal, and, further, some injury to its material interests at the hands of Northern monopolists, and some interference with its property through the action of the Abolitionists. The election of Lincoln was a sign to the South, not indeed of an intention to suppress slavery, but of the anticipated determination of the North, as a body, to act upon this question in opposition to, and disregard of, the Constitution which protects it. The result was not very material as far as it was a limitation on the *extension* of slavery, for the material interests of the existing slave States are really opposed to this extension. It certainly did not imply the abolition of slavery in the States in which it existed already, for Lincoln and his party had given emphatic pledges upon this score. But it was a proof and a test of the transfer of political power, and it threatened, though vaguely, all the ultimate consequences of the transfer of this power to the hands of a despotic majority.

The South, on its side, could have retained this power with less injury to the joint interest, for it threatened nothing in the North; it sought nothing from it, and desired to disturb nothing in it. The North suffered a negative consequence only,—exclusion from office. But the transfer of this power to the North was by no means a negative evil or disappointment only, but a source of instant anxiety and dread to the South. As Mr. Oliphant observes, "power in the hands of the South affects the patronage of a political party in the North; but power in the hands of the North affects the happiness of almost every individual in the South. The stakes are not equal. The North are playing for the triumph of a party, the South for all they hold dearest to them." The North is not to blame for this state of things; the difference lies in the surrounding circumstances, which neither North nor South can remedy. They were both in a false position, the one maintaining and the other attacking a system that had become repugnant to the civilized world; the other seeking, some few of them, to carry out sincere convictions by means opposed to the Constitution—the great majority of them to make use of a sentiment they do not share, to work with as a lever in the struggle for political supremacy. It was the natural tendency of the States, under those circumstances, to split asunder. The South was wearily solicitous "to let it alone," and there were no recognized obligations to retain it in the Union at its cost and peril. The right to separate was the foundation of the joint Constitution, and it is denied that this right was ever waived or alienated.

Dr. Mackay has sanctioned the conclusions of the author as regards the subordinate importance of slavery in his work on *Life and Liberty in America*. "The struggle," says he, "between the North and South, of which the negro is made the pretext, is, as all the world knows by this time, a struggle for political power and ascendency." Slavery is a lamentable evil, a great human wrong, and much which the Abolitionists say of its effects is true. There is "an agitation to the slave's injury to his master, and detriment enough to society at large. There is an absolute injury sustained by the whole white community where slavery prevails, which is apparent to any observer, and which is the more striking when contrasted with the advantages of the neighbouring free States. Labour is thereby rendered so disreputable for the poor white man that he is shut out from the path of ordinary industry, and becomes a bitter burden upon society, instead of being its main support. With him, as it were, the middle class slips out of its place in the body politic, and society by this means is enfeebled and disorganized. Slavery, like other wrongs, in short reacts on the wrongdoer. But it is, nevertheless, undeniable that slavery and its evils are part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, and that the restoration of the Union would be a pledge of their continuance.

The friends of the negro in this country may delude themselves with a contrary belief. But the sect of Abolitionists at any cost—a mere handful of ardent spirits—are not likely to impress their policy on the Northern Government, though at present they stand apart from it in their political action, and are one of its most perplexing embarrassments. Their programme is simply impossible, for the Union itself repels it. The present defenders of the Union are especially pledged to the maintenance of slavery. The Republican platform adopted at Chicago in 1860 runs thus:—"The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend." The present President, in his inaugural address said,—"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists; I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Further on he referred to the Chicago declaration above quoted as binding on him and his Administration, and declared that he, in common with every member of Congress, swore to support a Fugitive Slave Law as much as any other provision of the Constitution. In a further passage he added, "I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose so far as to say, that holding such a provision as now implied to be constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable." Congress has since adopted the amendment referred to, it has disclaimed all authority to interfere with the emancipation or the treatment of slaves. Slavery is thus irrevocably identified with that Union which we are invited to support on the ground of our Abolitionist sympathies. We have ourselves warned our countrymen that slavery was not in issue, and such are the corroborating proofs which have been noted also by Mr. Spence. In fact, slavery is far too enormous a question to be solved in any single contest between two exasperated communities, more especially as an incident to its real stake, which is something very different.

Let us consider with Mr. Spence, for a moment, the dimensions of this question which deals with the destiny of 4,000,000 human beings. In the form of property they represent 500 millions and the value of the land dependent on their labour is 200 millions more. Could the North purchase their freedom? Would it be willing to do so if it could, by the creation of a debt to which even its war expenses are as yet a trifle? It is proposed that the South of its own magnanimity and virtue should make the sacrifice? But when was such a sacrifice heard of or recorded in the history of mankind? Summary emancipation is a moral impossibility, and may be dismissed as a dream, as the delusion of pedants, and not very sane ones.

The *agitation* for Abolition has nevertheless, exasperated the Southerns, and contributed, as we said, largely to the movement for Secession. Independently of the destruction supposed to be thus threatened to property, it is not soothing to be held up to scorn in the press, in the pulpit, and in society, as men of no principle or humanity, to be depicted as monsters in novels and reprobates in sermons. To be thus denounced, moreover, by a race of prophets and sibyls who intone their imprecations must have been irresistibly aggravating, and the Southern, preached and prayed at through the Northern nose, must have been stung in every pore of his bilious, sensitive nature. It is hardly possible for us, with our more seasoned temperaments, to estimate the effects of this gnawing agitation; but to the Southern it must have been torture, while it seemed, also, to be gross injustice. It was no part of the Federal compact that the North should assume a moral superiority, and preach and teach and anathematize its associate States. There was no bargain that one section should change its moral standard and enforce its altered views upon another. On the contrary, the Constitution had promised the South immunity from this torment and the treatment of Abolitionists in the South was one result of it, and the other a desire to depart from the Union and to be "let alone."

Let us observe with Mr. Spence a characteristic most material to our judgment of the Abolitionist agitation and its effects, that it abstained from really practical effort and confined itself to speeches, sermons, books, and pamphlets. There was no reasonable end contemplated, no scheme proposed, no sacrifice volunteered to meet the common difficulty. On the contrary, the Hebrew prophets and the novelists of the season were promiscuously invoked—with what design? To cast adrift four millions of human beings, to jeopardize interests amounting to seven hundred millions sterling, and to plunge the South into a ruinous convulsion without proper precautions, and without public, deliberate, and express sanction? The boldest advocate of the leading Abolitionists, and at the same time the work which was ready to their hand, the instalments of emancipation which might possibly have been attainable were not secured, were apparently not even seriously contemplated. The district of Columbia, for example, is under the control of Congress; it is a slave district, comprising only 3,181 slaves. The metropolis of the land, the temple of the national liberties, was thus desecrated, and the element of pollution was so small that if Abolitionism was unable to deal with this, it was ridiculous to strain its efforts to the liberation of increasing millions. Another example of its unpractical spirit is the State of Delaware, including no more than 1,798 slaves, a mere handful of human chattels to the purchasing power of the North; and if this State, which was hovering on the verge of freedom, had been converted to a free State by any agencies, two members of the Senate would have been added to the Northern phalanx, which would have had the effect of four more votes in Congress. This measure, so important in practical result, and so easy of accomplishment, was not attempted. It was too narrow a field for enthusiasts; it would have been a descent from the oratorical to the useful, from profession to substantial work.

And we might have expected to see other fruits from a sincere desire for the benefit of the negro. In the Northern States, under the immediate eye of the Abolitionists, there are numbers of them to be found, and what is their predicament? They are left in a state of deplorable poverty and degradation, excluded from all but the lowest pursuits, treated on all hands with aversion and contempt. The charity which begins at home has not been evinced towards them in any effectual endeavour to elevate their *status*. On the other hand, the slave trade has been carried on incessantly under the very noses of the chief Abolitionists, and they have been silent and supine, almost acquiescent; in fact, they have manifested more repugnance at the capture and restoration of a single fugitive slave than at the wholesale preparations for kidnapping some thousands of his free brethren. It is a notorious fact that Boston and New York are the head-quarters of the Abolitionists and of the slave trade simultaneously. Lord Lyons stated in September, 1860, that in the previous 18 months 85 vessels had sailed from American ports, to be employed in the slave trade. Of ten vessels captured in one year by the American squadron, on the coast of Africa, seven were from New York. Although the slaves are taken to Cuba, the slave trade is American, carried on in their vessels, with their capital, energy, and nautical skill, and it seems especially to enlist the very qualities which we honour in the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is strange that the Abolitionist sons of these same fathers should evince such apathy at preparations to enslave the free, and should reserve all their enthusiasm for the liberation of the slave on a scale the most chimerical.

The insurrection of John Brown and the book of Mr. Helper, recommended for circulation by Mr. Seward and 68 members of the House of Representatives, would not be likely to commend themselves to the South under these circumstances. Mr. Helper is not conciliatory in his language, and still less in his proposal to abolish slavery without the least compensation to the slave-owners. His is the *forcible in modo* added to the *fortiter in re* in a manner hardly conceivable out of Colney-hatch, and of which Mr. Spence has culled us this formidable specimen—"Frown, Sirs; fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union; nay, annihilate the solar system, if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse—nothing; do what you will, Sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate us; our purpose is as fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish slavery, and—so help us God—abolish it we will." Such is the language of men who, as Daniel Webster observed, are "either insane or fatally bent on mischief," and of whom the late attempt of Mr. Lincoln seemed to indicate the growing importance. Was it surprising then, that the South should desire to break with such associates, who were not less irritating because they were inconsistent, nor less dangerous to the peace of their saner neighbours because their insanity was in great part a sham?

The reader will observe the clear distinction between Slavery itself and the agitation for its abolition. The latter might tease and exasperate the South—nay, it might tend to raise apprehensions, without Slavery being really in any peril. The fact was, indeed, the very reverse, for the Union has been, and would be, its shield. The majority in the North are as willing as the South are desirous to maintain it, and, could they combine again, it would be on the basis of Slavery, stipulated and guaranteed to be henceforth irrevocable. Were the Union for ever gone, Abolitionist sentiments might prevail in the North, and still better prospects for the slave might develope themselves in the South. To obtain the recognition of its own independence, to be received into the family of nations on equal terms, it is not impossible that the South would consent to various changes which are clearly practicable, and which would ameliorate at once the condition of the slave, lessen his degradation, and educate him for further advances into freedom. Mr. Spence points to the superior position of the slave in Cuba, where he may demand that his value shall be appraised, and that, on providing the declared sum, he may tender it to his owner and become a free man. So far is this right from being a dead letter that, but for the fresh importations from Africa, the frequency of its operation would render a large proportion of the black population free at an early period. Such a gradual exchange from slavery to freedom involves no apprehension, and would, on the contrary, be welcomed by the slave-owners. Even in Cuba, the head-quarters of the Abolitionists and of the slave trade simultaneously. Lord Lyons stated in September, 1860, that in the previous 18 months 85 vessels had sailed from American ports, to be employed in the slave trade. Of ten vessels captured in one year by the American squadron, on the coast of Africa, seven were from New York. Although the slaves are taken to Cuba, the slave trade is American, carried on in their vessels, with their capital, energy, and nautical skill, and it seems especially to enlist the very qualities which we honour in the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is strange that the Abolitionist sons of these same fathers should evince such apathy at preparations to enslave the free, and should reserve all their enthusiasm for the liberation of the slave on a scale the most chimerical.

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We have pursued this subject to such a length that we have not space to comment on the third alleged cause of rupture—the aggressive Protectionism of the Northern States, of which Mr. Spence traces the rise to its present monstrous proportions. Nor can we enter into the bearings of his argument as to whether secession is a Constitutional right under the American Union, as he distinctly asserts it to be. The most interesting part of his work at this moment is his estimate of the prospects of Colonel Colney-hatch, and which the next six months will confute or verify. His conclusions on this head are unfavourable to the North, and deserve the attention of those who are not yet prepared to accept them. We have done our best to call attention to Mr. Spence's work, and induce those who are unacquainted with it to read and consider it carefully.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing. *Also,*

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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlatan Silk, &c.

Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.

Colored French Muslin Dresses.

Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.

White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.

Rich Barege Dresses, under the immediate eye of the Abolitionists, there are numbers of them to be found, and what is their predicament? They are left in a state of deplorable poverty and degradation, excluded from all but the lowest pursuits, treated on all hands with aversion and contempt. The charity which begins at home has not been evinced towards them in any effectual endeavour to elevate their *status*. On the other hand, the slave trade has been carried on incessantly under the very noses of the chief Abolitionists, and they have been silent and supine, almost acquiescent; in fact, they have manifested more repugnance at the capture and restoration of a single fugitive slave than at the wholesale preparations for kidnapping some thousands of his free brethren. It is a notorious fact that Boston and New York are the head-quarters of the Abolitionists and of the slave trade simultaneously. Lord Lyons stated in September, 1860, that in the previous 18 months 85 vessels had sailed from American ports, to be employed in the slave trade. Of ten vessels captured in one year by the American squadron, on the coast of Africa, seven were from New York. Although the slaves are taken to Cuba, the slave trade is American, carried on in their vessels, with their capital, energy, and nautical skill, and it seems especially to enlist the very qualities which we honour in the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is strange that the Abolitionist sons of these same fathers should evince such apathy at preparations to enslave the free, and should reserve all their enthusiasm for the liberation of the slave on a scale the most chimerical.

The insurrection of John Brown and the book of Mr. Helper, recommended for circulation by Mr. Seward and 68 members of the House of Representatives, would not be likely to commend themselves to the South under these circumstances. Mr. Helper is not conciliatory in his language, and still less in his proposal to abolish slavery without the least compensation to the slave-owners. His is the *forcible in modo* added to the *fortiter in re* in a manner hardly conceivable out of Colney-hatch, and of which Mr. Spence has culled us this formidable specimen—"Frown, Sirs; fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union; nay, annihilate the solar system, if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse—nothing; do what you will, Sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate us; our purpose is as fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish slavery, and—so help us God—abolish it we will." Such is the language of men who, as Daniel Webster observed, are "either insane or fatally bent on mischief," and of whom the late attempt of Mr. Lincoln seemed to indicate the growing importance. Was it surprising then, that the South should desire to break with such associates, who were not less irritating because they were inconsistent, nor less dangerous to the peace of their saner neighbours because their insanity was in great part a sham?

The reader will observe the clear distinction between Slavery itself and the agitation for its abolition. The latter might tease and exasperate the South—nay, it might tend to raise apprehensions, without Slavery being really in any peril. The fact was, indeed, the very reverse, for the Union has been, and would be, its shield. The majority in the North are as willing as the South are desirous to maintain it, and, could they combine again, it would be on the basis of Slavery, stipulated and guaranteed to be henceforth irrevocable. Were the Union for ever gone, Abolitionist sentiments might prevail in the North, and still better prospects for the slave might develope themselves in the South. To obtain the recognition of its own independence, to be received into the family of nations on equal terms, it is not impossible that the South would consent to various changes which are clearly practicable, and which would ameliorate at once the condition of the slave, lessen his degradation, and educate him for further advances into freedom. Mr. Spence points to the superior position of the slave in Cuba, where he may demand that his value shall be appraised, and that, on providing the declared sum, he may tender it to his owner and become a free man. So far is this right from being a dead letter that, but for the fresh importations from Africa, the frequency of its operation would render a large proportion of the black population free at an early period. Such a gradual exchange from slavery to freedom involves no apprehension, and would, on the contrary, be welcomed by the slave-owners. Even in Cuba, the slave trade is American, as much as possible in America as in Cuba. Further measures might be taken to prevent the separation of husband from wife or parent from child, to substitute taskwork for unmeasured labour, to correct cruelties and barbarities. Such changes might occur in the South if the South were independent and conscious that it was free from Northern dictation. But while the slave was the pretext of party warfare his condition was hopeless—nay, it was deteriorating. And could the North and South again come together, the gate of

Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

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